The Pittsburgh Gazette

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PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, *IN FRONT-STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.*

Terms of Subscription for the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.——*Two Dollars a year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of Six months, if demanded [When sent by post the postage must be paid in addition, at the Post-Office where the papers are left.]*

ADVERTISEMENTS—*not exceeding a square inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and every continuance after 25 Cents.—Those of a greater length in proportion.*

Those persons in arrears for subscription for the Pittsburgh Gazette, are particularly requested to make immediate payment. The repeated calls heretofore made have been but partially attended to. The Editor hopes that those who know themselves in arrears, will either pay the balance due to the Post-Masters at whose Offices their papers are left, or transmit it to him. If this request is not attended to, the most summary means will be pursued to compel payment, for it is only a waste of paper and time to supply subscribers who do not pay.

The Constitution for the

HIBERNIAN SOCIETY, will be submitted to the consideration of such Emigrants from Ireland as may attend at the house of *Mr. Steers*, upon the first day of January next, at 6 o'clock in the Evening.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 22d, 1802.

CONCERT & BALL.

PETER DECLARY respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he will give a Concert of

Vocal and Instrumental Music,

at Mr. Morrow's Tavern, on Monday Evening the 31 of January next, in which some of his Pupils will perform some of the newest pieces and favourite songs.

The Battle of Prague will be performed on the Forte Piano by Master Henry Penner.

After the Concert a BALL.

The Concert will begin precisely at 7 o'clock. Tickets, 75 Cents each.

Pittsburgh, December 23, 1802.

B. S. SPITZER & Co.

Have just opened in *John Irwin's* new House, Market Street, a General assortment of

Dry Goods, Jewellry, &c.

Consisting of the newest fashions and best quality broadcloths and cassimers, common, fine, and superfine swansdown, coatings and flannels, muffs and tippets, callicoes and chintzes of every quality, plain and figured cambrick, tambowred, jaconet and book muslins, linnen of every quality, tamboured, netted and fringed camels hair shawls, silk ditto, cambrick ditto, cotton, worsted and silk hose, silk and kid gloves, muslinets, silks, velvets, bandanoes, Leghorn and Dunstable bonnets.

Gold and Silver repeating & hunting watches, and a large assortment of fancy Jewellry.

Black and white fine Laces.

Looking glasses, hardware and guns.

Conac Brandy and Jamaica Spirits, and a number of articles too numerous to mention, which will be sold at the most reduced prices, wholesale and retail, for cash or approved country produce.

Pittsburgh, December 23, 1802.

EDUCATION.

THE subscriber being about to leave the Pittsburgh Academy, intends to open a SCHOOL in his house in Second Street, on the 9th day of January next, for the reception of a limited number of Pupils, to be instructed in the Latin and Greek Languages, Writing, Arithmetic, Elements of Geometry, Geography, &c. He will have frequent examinations, considering them best calculated to bring into operation two powerful incentives to application, the love of praise, and the dread of disgrace; on such occasions, the attendance of parents, guardians, and men of education will be requested. He looks for no patronage but that to which his attention to the improvement of his pupils in literature and morals will entitle him.

Tuition in Latin and Greek, Four Dollars a Quarter.

ROBERT STEELE.

Pittsburgh, December 23, 1802.

O. Ormsby,

REQUESTS all persons indebted to him by Bond, Note, or Book Account to come forward and settle their respective balances on or before the 1st of January next. Those who neglect this notice (and particularly those indebted for years past) are informed that they can be no longer indulged.

Pittsburgh, December 2, 1802.

TAXES
ON UNSEATED LANDS
In Allegheny County.

WHEREAS there are Taxes due on a number of Unseated Tracts of Land in Allegheny County, and the Counties formerly composing part of said County, this is therefore to give Notice that the said Tracts, or so much of each Tract as will pay the Taxes and Costs, will be Sold for the same as soon as the law will admit, unless the Taxes are paid to WILLIAM AMBERSON, Treasurer of said County, in Pittsburgh.

NATHANIEL IRISH,
WILLIAM M'CANDLESS,
JAMES MARTIN. } Commissioners.

Attest.

JOHN BARCLAY, Clerk.

December 11th, 1802. 3m

NEW GOODS.

ISAAC GREGG,

Has just received at his Store in Market Street, a fresh and handsome assortment of

WINTER GOODS,

which he is determined to dispose of at the most reduced prices.

He has an excellent assortment of SUPER FINE and other CLOTHS.

N. B. Linnen, Whiskey, Beeswax, &c. will be received in payment.

Pittsburgh, December 9, 1802.

Beaver County, November 22d, 1802.

THE subscriber, SAMUEL ADAMS, of Big Beaver township, in Beaver county, hath petitioned the Honourable the Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania for an act of assembly to be passed, granting him the privilege of erecting and supporting for ever, at his own expence, a dam extending from his Mill across the Big Beaver to his own land on the opposite shore and to make a slope and platform in said dam 25 feet wide, with a descent of 6 inches in every 33 feet so as to render the passage easy and safe for Boats, which is to be also kept in order at his expence for ever, free of any toll for passing through the same. Therefore, all persons whatsoever, any ways concerned with the same, are hereby requested to take Notice, that his petition will be laid before the next session of the Assembly at Lancaster.

FOR SALE.

A Two Story BRICK HOUSE, situate in Second Street, near the corner of Market Street, now occupied by Steel Semple, Esquire. The House is very commodious and well finished, there is also an excellent Kitchen with other necessary buildings. The terms will be made easy to the purchaser. For further particulars apply to

ABNER & JESSE BARKER.

August 24, 1802.

CAME to the place whereon the subscriber lives, on the Monongahela, two miles from Pittsburgh, a red COW with a star in her forehead, the nigh horn broke off, about 3 or 4 years old; also, a red and white HEIFER, mostly white behind. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

ROBERT AULD.

Pitt township, Dec. 22, 1802.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber in Elizabeth township, a Bay HORSE, about 5 or 6 years old, and about 14 or 15 hands high, one white foot, no brand or ear mark perceivable. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JAMES BRICE.

November 17, 1802.

FROM THE PALLADIUM.

Of the invitation to PAIN.

THERE was a time when ARNOLD fought bravely in defence of his country, and commanded our affections, on account of his supposed good services. Afterwards he treacherously agreed to deliver into the possession of the enemy a very important fortress; but being detected he fled to the enemy made war upon us and with savage cruelty burnt our towns. Now let me ask, what would the sentiments and feelings of the *Americans* have been, if President WASHINGTON, as soon as he was placed in the chair of state, had sent a kind complimentary letter to this same ARNOLD extolling his services, inviting him to return to the bosom of his country and proffering him a passage in a national ship? Would such an act have been received with indifference? Would it not rather have enkindled a resentment in our breasts, that all the virtues and eminent services of a WASHINGTON could not have allayed? What would Mr. JEFFERSON think of such an act of a President? I know no one who would be more forward to condemn it in a WASHINGTON, and to inflame the public mind. This he would not deny. *Out of his own mouth*, then, *shall he be judged*. The invitation given to TOM PAIN is a far more glaring insult upon the people of *America*, and wounding to their feelings, than one to ARNOLD could have been. If PAINE, by writing '*Common Sense*,' did acquire some popularity, his unfaithfulness in office, his abuse of WASHINGTON, whose name he was never worthy to utter, and his attack upon Christianity, which, though weak and childish, was extremely malignant, have rendered him infinitely more justly obnoxious than ARNOLD was.—And in proportion to the greater infamy of his character, and the greater mischief he has attempted, is the act of inviting him into this country the more detestable than the invitation of ARNOLD would have been.—This act, which it is now believed Mr. JEFFERSON has done, and which he ought publicly to disavow, if he can with truth, will stumble many of his deluded friends, and deprive them of the satisfaction of believing him to be a Christian. The Federalists have been charged with misrepresenting his religious character, but they will now be perfectly contented to submit the proof of it to the single fact under consideration. Let the world judge what the religion of that man can be, who is so pleased with the character and writings of the infidel TOM PAIN, as to send a pressing and flattering letter to *France* to call him to his bosom. We ask the friends of Mr. JEFFERSON, who have constantly denied the fact, and who have implicitly acknowledged that if it were established, it would greatly injure the reputation of the President, what do they think now? Those who are honest think just as they have done; others, when they can no longer deny, will justify. But may we not hope that they will admit that the Federalists have never intimated more upon the head of religion than that fact proves? No man in his senses can believe a Christian would wish for the society of one of the filthiest of the whole infidel tribe. But it may be asked, if there be any proof for what purpose PAIN was invited, whether to aid in supporting Mr. JEFFERSON, or in annihilating the Christian religion and its institutions? This is a question that may be left to his friends to solve; only let it be observed, that if the former were the object, it was known that it could not be obtained but at the hazard of the latter, so far as PAIN could put it at hazard; and one would think that a man of prudence would not willingly excite suspicion.

Fellow citizens of every party, open your eyes, see and judge for yourselves! Examine the evidence before you, and let reason, not passion, decide according to it. If you conscientiously believe the friend and patron of PAIN to be a Christian, say so, if not, acknowledge it, as you wish for the favor of Heaven.

S. P.

NEW-YORK, *December 15.*

Captain Boodbury, from Jamaica arrived here yesterday, informs, that on the 1st inst. he spoke a schr. 15 days from Port Republican the Capt. of which informed him that he had precipitately left that port, in company with 12 sail of American vessels, in consequence of the confusion arising from the progress of the blacks.—The brigands had taken possession of Port Republican, and massacred the white inhabitants.

LATE AND INTERESTING NEWS.

By the arrivals here yesterday from Greenock and Bristol; we have received London, Bristol, Liverpool and Glasgow papers, to the 3d ult.

Great Britain is putting on a hostile appearance. In all her sea ports, the greatest activity prevails, in recruiting for seamen, and victualling and manning her fleets with the greatest expedition. Ships of war and packets, victualled for six months, with sealed orders, have sailed from England in every direction. The squadron which recently sailed up the Mediterranean from Gibralter, is to be reinforced by several additional ships from England; and the command of the force, in that sea, is to be conferred on General Oakes.

The cause of these hostile appearances, is imputed to the recent interference of France in the internal affairs of the Swiss Cantons—and of a suspicion, that she means to renew her designs upon Turkey, and Egypt, and to obtain possession of Malta. The British, however, seem determined to resist the designs of this mighty *Colossus*, which aims at universal power; and if not prevented, would bestride the whole world.

LONDON, *October 25.*

Several letters have been received in town from Switzerland, all of which agree in the determination of the brave Swiss to resist to the last extremity. The letter of the Chief Consul was received at Berne with sensations of the utmost horror and indignation. In the audience given to Citizen Rapp, he declared that if the swiss did not immediately submit to the will of the Chief Consul, an army of 30,000 French had orders to march in five days into the country, and to lay Switzerland waste by fire and sword. He was referred to the Congress at Schwitz, but the Bernese, as far as concerned themselves, rejected the terms with disdain.

Yesterday was the day appointed for the reduction of the Gurads; but the orders to that effect were countermanded.

October 27.

We are sorry to observe that, however unfounded may be the assertions in the article respecting the dispositions of the Swiss, which we yesterday copied from the Moniteur, it seems no longer doubtful that the Cantons of Switzerland have found it most prudent to submit to the Chief Consul. By letters from Paris of the 23d, which are confirmed by advices from Lausanne, of the 25th, it appears that the Diet, of Schwitz has acceded to the articles contained in general Bonaparte's proclamation; and on the 13th instant, the bodies of confederate troops were ordered to be disbanded, and the newly constituted authorities dissolved. The Helvetic Diet was to return to Berne on the 18th inst. Deputies are to be sent to Paris from Switzerland, to settle the diffirent points at issue.

October 28.

Various opinions are entertained at Gibraltar, respecting the cause of the sudden sailing of the squadron; but the most predominant one is, that Sir Richard's squadron, thus reinforced, was destined to watch the motions of the French armament at Toulon, which was first assembled under the pretence of attacking Algiers, but which, notwithstanding the differences between France, and that state have been adjusted, appears still to be increasing.

Such proceedings, on the part of our rival, certainly furnish ground sufficient for the steps taken on our part. We may observe, however, that the movements in the Mediterranean, as we observed in a late paper, are probably also connected with other circumstances. France endeavors to induce us to give up Malta, that her schemes may afterwards proceed with less fear of interruption. We cannot, however, bring ourselves to believe, that ministers will be hastily persuaded to abandon Malta, without a proper guarantee of its independence. Reinforcements continue to be prepared and forwarded for the Mediterranean. General [illegible] is just appointed commander in chief of all our troops in that sea, and the Duke of [illegible]

is busily engaged every day at the Horse-Guards.

Vessels, with sealed orders, continue to sail almost daily from Portsmouth, Plymouth and Falmouth.

The London papers, received this morning, state, that the cabinet had come to the resolution of dispatching orders to every part of the globe, to retain these possessions which we ceded by the treaty of Amiens, so far as not already given up. How these journalists come to know the decision of a cabinet council, we are yet to learn.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 17.

By the English prints which have been received by the Lydia from Glasgow as late as the 31 of November, the aspect of European politics appears to be clouded. The progressive strides of Bonaparte to universal empire alarms not only the British Cabinet, but the continental powers. Infractions of the Treaty of Amiens, on the part of the French are complained of as regards Malta. The conquest, for such in fact it is, of Switzerland is by no means relished. It has ever been the policy of the French to control the minor states of Europe. The object of Bonaparte is to absorb and consolidate, under one extensive Empire, the most populous and most industrious portion of the Continent. It is hardly reasonable to suppose, that Great Britain and the Emperor of Germany will silently submit to these encroachment. The meeting of Parliament will more fully develope the sentiments of the British Cabinet, in the mean time, appearance certainly indicate a renewal of hostilities between France and England.

December 21.

A gentleman from Cape Francois informs, that a dreadful massacre of the Blacks, prisoners on board the French ships in the harbour, took place about the middle of November. It was computed that in the course of one day, not less than 600 of these miserable wretches, after being bayoneted, were thrown overboard. Our informant counted 240 floating by the side of his vessel.

We also learn that about 900 blacks, who held a garrison in the island, were poisoned by a stratagem of the French.

NEW-YORK, *December* 20.

From a St. Christopher's paper of the 16th November, received at this office, we learn that a Dutch frigate, having on board the newly appointed Governors of St. Martins and St. Eustatius, arrived at Basseterre on the 14th; on which day an American ship from Calcutta (name not mentioned) put in there, and sailed for the United States the day following.

The intelligence of the taking Port Republican by storm (mentioned in this paper last week on the authority of a vessel from Jamaica, who had received it from a vessel bound to Portland) is wholly contradicted by capt. Jones, of the schooner Demophilos, arrived here yesterday from Port Republican. He assures us that all was tranquil there; that the army left in the garrison by General Rochambeau, when he quitted that post to take the command in chief at Cape Francois, consisting of about 3000 troops; and that no idea was entertained that the place would be evacuated. The embargo on American vessels had been taken off. The Demophilos sailed in company with twelve American vessels, one of which gave the intelligence alluded to.

NEW-ORLEANS.

The unjust proceedings of New-Orleans will doubtless be a primary concern of the national legislature. The serious injury which those states bordering on the Ohio and Mississippi must sustain by this unwarrantable conduct, as it demands, so doubtless will it receive, a speedy attention.—This indeed, not only the prosperity of a considerable part of the union, but the honor of the nation absolutely requires. If we patiently suffer one innovation, others will assuredly follow. While we are anxious to secure national prosperity, we should also be careful of national character: and indeed it will ever be found that these are closely united—a sacrifice of the latter must be eventually destructive of the former. It has been observed, in opposition to a spirited corrective of the proceedings at New-Orleans, that a commencement of hostilities in consequence would be highly improper, and contrary to the interest of the United States—because an increase of territory is by no means a desideratum in a republican government. On this point it is not necessary for us at present to remark. The chief argument in favor of an immediate opposition here is the absolute necessity of the measure. The interest of several states peremptorily demand it. As the Mississippi is also the only outlet to the produce of those states, it must be obvious to every discerning mind that their prosperity will require a free and uninterrupted navigation of that river—which can never be insured while the Spanish have possession of the country adjoining the outlet. It is not therefore national aggrandizement and an expectation of increase of territory, which will be the stimulous on this occasion, but the security and interest of part of the union. Whether these unjust measures have been occasioned by the caprice of the Intendant at New-Orleans, or authorized by the Spanish government, is immaterial to us. Spain is answerable for the conduct of its officers, and it is sufficient for us that we suffer by their decrees.

LONDON, *November* 1.

According to Paris Journals received this morning to the 30th ult. the First Consul accompanied by Madame Bonsparte, left Paris for Rouen, last Thursday, and Andreossi had had his audience of leave on the preceding day. It was in the early part of the week settled, that his arrival here should not take place until about the 15th instant, but dispatches received by M. Otto, on Saturday, announced, his immediate departure, and a communication to that effect was immediately sent to lord Hawkesbury. Several of General Andreossi's servants reached town on Saturday. The following letter from Dover, dated yesterday at 3 o'clock, P. M. affords some interesting particulars on this subject.

"L'Actif, captain Hedd, is just arrived with Pierre Alexandre Suliac, inspector of the French post; he is charged with dispatches for M. Otto, and brings certain intelligence that General Andreossi left Paris on Saturday on his way to England; he will be at Calais to-morrow night or Tuesday at the farthest.

"P. S. The whole of the ambassador's baggage was shipped for London yesterday, in the Sophia, captain Dunes."

M. Juliac arrived early this morning, at M. Otto's house, with the dispatches entrusted to him. General Andreossi's arrival in London may be confidently expected on Tuesday evening or Wednesday morning. Lord Whitworth will leave town in the course of to-morrow. The new French minister, in all possibility, will be presented to court next Wednesday.

It is no easy matter to account for this change in the time fixed for Andreossi's departure from Paris, for we can state, with confidence, that he was not expected by ministers until a day or two before the meeting of parliament. Bonaparte may think it necessary to give a new proof of his sincerity, by the exchange of regular plenipotentiaries at a moment when he knows that the vigilance and activity of our government are on the alert. The orders have been distributed to retain in our hands the colonies and settlements which had been ceded to France and Holland; there is no longer any doubt.

Notwithstanding this apparent, and under other circumstances I should call it satisfactory pledge of the French government's desire to preserve unimpaired the relations of peace, established by the the treaty Amiens we observe with some anxiety an extraordinary manifesto, published in the moniteur of the 25th. Under the mask of attacking the English papers, it throws out ideas of an alarming nature, and maintains principles to which we think our government will not accede.

Nov. 4—A Paris paper called the *Argus*, has the following paragraph:

Paris, 30th Oct. 4 o'clock in the morning.

"It is with the highest satisfaction we stop the press to state, that we have received intelligence, from the first authority, that all the difference between the two Governments relative to Malta have been amicably adjusted. Austria and Prussia are become the guarantee of that Island, at the request of French and British Governments. The Grand Master Prince Ruspoly is to proceed immediatately to take upon himself the command of the Order."

The above being given "from the *first authority*," we naturally expected to find some confirmation of it in the *Moniteur*, of the 31st; but our search proved fruitless. We find in it hardly any thing but details respecting the sixteenth sitting of the extraordinary deputation of the empire, the result of which has already been laid before our readers, as has also the substance of the business of the seventeenth sitting. We must therefore suspend for the present our belief in the statement, that all the differences between the two governments respecting Malta, have been adjusted. We may, however, observe, in passing, that this is the first instance we yet met with, in any of the Paris papers of an admission that differences existed respecting Malta. On the contrary, they have uniformly charged the London prints with fabricating the fact.

Nov. 5.—Although the accounts from Switzerland are very vague; it appears that French troops have entered all the accessible points of Switzerland; doubts remain how far the Diet of Schwitz has dissolved itself We are inclined to think, that in relation to the objects for which it was formed, previous to the avowed aggression and actual invasion by the Consular troops, the Diet is dissolved. It would be in vain to continue assembled for the purpose of peaceably settling a Government, when the country is seized by a foreign enemy. Legislation is for the moment abandoned; but there is reason to think that the Democratic Cantons are meditating resistance. They certainly have not submitted, as the Canton of Berne; they maintain a sullen dignity, and seem to yield to fate rather than to crouch before tyranny. Upon this occasion we cannot but remind all Governments of the important lesson which the present occurences in Switzerland afford. In the smaller or Democratic Cantons where the whole people shared in political privileges, the ardour of patriotism, the hatred of a foreign yoke, are universal. In the Aristocratic Cantons, the people, feeling less interest in their country and its independence, have with less reluctance, submitted. They wished independence, but they had not the same energy of character and motive to defend it. In the terrible day of invasion, let it be remembered that a country can only be preserved by men who share its fully protection, and a constitution upheld by those who are admitted to its political privileges.

The Senate, or French government of Berne, has issued a decree about sending deputies to Paris. It requires all the cantons to send deputies; and it is liberal so far as it authorises the communes of smaller districts to send deputies at their own expence, to speak their particular sentiments.

Although the French troops had entered the open country, they have not attempted to enter the mountainuous districts where they may be opposed. We are extremely anxious to know what are the real intentions of the patriots of Schwitz, Uri, and Underwald. They might sell their country very dearly, but we tremble to think what might be the consequences to themselves of so unequal a struggle, if none of the great powers shew a disposition to render them effectual aid.

The Paris Argus of the 13th ult. contains a number of speculations upon the advantages that may result from Malta being guaranteed by Austria and Prussia, in place of Russia as originally intended; but the Moniteur continues silent on the subject, and indeed we consider the statement given in a former Argus, which we laid before our readers yesterday, are not entitled to any credit.

A morning paper, the True Briton, after giving the statement alluded to, of the differences between France and England respecting Switzerland being adjusted, says—"The absurdity of the circumstances sufficiently exposes the falsehood of the whole statement, but lest any credulous persons should for a moment suffer themselves to be misled by it, we beg leave, from the first authority, to assure them, that it is wholly untrue. The object of the article is too obvious to need much exposure. It is wholly a stock-jobbing trick, in which, probably, some desperate English adventurers are deeply concerned.

The result of our own inquiries corroborate the statement of the True Briton.—There is no truth whatever in the article given in the Argus!

DOVER, November 4.

Yesterday evening about twenty minutes past five o'clock, the French ambassador, General Andreossi, arrived at Quilleeq's Hotel, Calais. The municipality went out in procession to meet him, and he was saluted with repeated discharges of cannon on his arrival at Calais, the military being turned out, and every honor paid him.

This morning at six o'clock, he proceeded to go on board the Parsait Union, Capt. Moscou, for this place. He was again saluted with discharges of artillery, and he was escorted by the military on the water side. About half past six the ship sailed amidst a grand discharge of cannon. There was but little wind, and he has not had a quick passage. T. Mantell, esq. agent for the packets here, went to meet him, and is now on board accompanying him.

P. S. 4 o'clock—I have this moment quitted the pier head, after seeing General Andreossi, Monsieur Portalis, his secretary and suite, landed: they will set off for town to-morrow morning.

PORTSMOUTH, November 2.

Sailed the Revolutionaire of 44 guns, capt. Locke, and Alcmene, of 32 guns, captain Stiles, for the Nore, to take on board troops for Plymouth. This morning got under weigh and sailed from Spithead, the Resistance of thirty-six guns, capt. Wodehouse, for Kymington, to take Sir Harry Neale and family on board for Naples. Yesterday went out of harbor the Donegal, of 84 guns, Sir R. Strachan: she is destined for the Mediterranean, and will sail as soon as seamen can be procured to man her. Yesterday arrived the Ranger, of 16 guns, capt. Coate, from the eastward. Bills still continue to be stuck up through Gosport and Portsmouth, inviting seamen to enter, for the ships ordered to be commissioned; and another rendezvous was opened this day at the Vine, in Oyster-street.

GLASGOW, *October* 28.

A detailed account of Bonaparte's [illegible] of Indemnities was received by a Dutch [illegible] which arrived on Monday. By this [illegible] Grand Duke of Tuscany, the Emperor, gains little or nothing more than [illegible] by the former one, and the Stadtholder's portion is diminished.

The Answer of the Diet at Schwitz to Bonaparte in consequense of his Proclamation of the 30th September, addressed to the Swiss Nation, declares "that the movements which have taken place in Swisserland are not the result of a spirit of party, and that the Swiss nation has no other object in view than to make use of the right which she claims of giving herself a central and Cantonal Constitution, founded on her position, her wants—a sacred and precious right, which you designed yourself, to insure her by the Treaty of Luneville.—The Swiss have nothing more at heart than to attain a state of repose in which, under the shield of a mild and just Government, each inhabitant may enjoy his property and his existance."

PORTSMOUTH, *October* 25.

Sailed on Sunday afternoon his majesty's ship Amphion, for Lisbon, with Lord R. Fitzgerald, Ambassador to the Court of Portugal, and suit on board; also his Majesty's ship Ulysses, for the West-Indies, with the Commissioners for Trinidad on Board.

PORTSMOUTH, October 24 Sailed yesterday the St. Florenzo frigate, and Racoon brig, for sea, with sealed orders: the former supposed to be for the West Indies, and the latter for the coast of Guinea.

LANCASTER, *December* 17.

Answer of the House of Representatives, to the Governor's Speech, published in our last.

To THOMAS M'KEAN, *Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.*

SIR,

Impressed with Sentiments of esteem and respect, as the Representatives of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, we congratulate you on your Re election. We regard it, not only as a popular recognition of political Principles, but as a practical Proof, that the Officer who discharges his Official Duties with Integrity and Firmness, will receive the approbation and support of a free and independent People.

We hear with indignation and regret, that the repeated efforts made to prevent the encroachment on the Soil and Sovereignty of Pennsylvania, have not produced the desired effect. We agree, with you, that the peace and Honor of the Government have been too long violated and insulted by the lawless and arrogant combination of Connecticut Intruders. And, should the Judicial Authority be defeated in the legitimate endeavours to punish the delinquent intruders, and to protect the Rights of Property, you may rely on our Support, in the decisive measures which it will be your duty to persue.

In delibrating on the various other important objects, recommended to our consideration, we will cordially co-operate with you, to remedy existing Evils, and promote the welfare of the Commonwealth; anticipating, as the result of our united endeavours, a continuation of those inestimable Blessings attached to a free Republican Government.

GOVERNOR's REPLY.

To the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES *of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.*

GENTLEMEN,

I thank you for your kind Address. It must be pleasing to our Constituents, to perceive the legislative and executive Branches of Government in perfect Harmony, and uniting cordially in the promotion of public Happiness.

THOMAS M'KEAN.

LANCASTER, *December* 16, 1802.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY EVENING, *December* 31, 1802.

Married, on Monday Evening the 20th inst. by the Revd. Mr. Mercer, Mr. ROBERT M'FARLAND, merchant, of Elizabeth Town, to Miss ANNA M'FARLANE, daughter of Mr. Andrew M'Farlane.

Extract of a letter from Natchez, dated November 27, 1802.

"I wrote you by the Governor's express, which left this place the 27th ultimo, and inclosed a copy of the proclamation of the Intendant of New-Orleans, declaring the Port shut and depriving us of the liberty of deposit. A gentleman arrived here the evening before last direct from that city, states, that American affairs are still in the same situation, no appearance of a disposition to fix

upon any spot for the deposit—on the contrary, that they are fortifying the place.—No news yet of the arrival of the French, although they are and have been daily expected."

On Thursday afternoon, the 23d instant, was launched from the Ship-yard of Messrs. Tarascon *Brothers*, James Berthoud & Co. the Schooner AMITY, burthen 100 tons.

Col. JOHN PAGE, is unanimously elected Governor of Virginia, by the Legislature of that State.

When Governor M'Kean, in his great wrath against the lying libellers of the time, thought proper to speak in so strong terms of the unparalleled licentiousness of the press, did he recollect his own unparalleled abuse of nearly, perhaps quite, half of the freemen of Pennsylvania, immediately after his election to the Chief Magistracy? Does he recollect his publicly attempting to stigmatize those freemen, who, paying obedience to their opinions and their consciences, chose not to give their votes for his Excellency, as "Apostate whigs," as "Old Tories," as "British Agents," &c. &c? Perhaps in our eventful history, some little circumstances of that kind may have tended "to expose our national character to contempt abroad," and "to generate discontent and disaffection at home." The truth is, the Jacobins think, that now they have gained the ascent, they can cause the means to be forgotten. But they are mistaken. Their works shall not pass into oblivion; but shall live and be shewn to the world to demonstrate by what infamous arts, the people may be cheated out of their liberties, and how eager the demagogues who practise them are to cover them with obscurity.

Gaz. U. S.

NEW-ORLEANS, *October* 29.—The fate of this colony as it respects a transfer to France is now decided. Government has at last received official intimation of the cession, and we are in daily expectation of the arrival of the French commissioners. It is believed by many that the present conduct of the Intendant is to be attributed to the influence of the French, who on assuming the government here, will be desirous of fomenting a misunderstanding with the United States.

EPITAPH

On an INDIAN CHIEF, who expired at Pittsburgh, December 20th, 1802. on his way to the seat of government, charged with an Important Mission to the President of the United States.

Here the poor Chief, of sage experience lies,
Far from his country, and his wigwam dies;
Yet Infidels (for such are many whites,)
Respect his virtues, and his nation's *rites*,
Entomb him near Ohio's rapid wave,
Where strangers pensive, sorrow o'er his grave.
His gun and hatchet, clad in sables deep,
His bow and arrows—all beside him sleep;
His beads and wampum—all his little store,
Repose oblivious on the murm'ring shore!
Thus in the warrior's uniform well drest,
Of venison, tinder-box, and steel possest,
He climbs on Eagle wings the ærial space,
Assumes new vigor, and a swifter *chase!*

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

ON SELF-RESPECT.

It is a maxim with many, that a man will be thought just as much of by the world as he thinks of himself—that if ambitious of being esteemed of some consequence, he must assume the air of consequence himself. Though I have no objection to the principle, taken with some qualifications, yet in the extent with which it is laid down by many, I hold it false.—Sterne's pithy, advice to Eliza, "Reverence thyself," is a rule which every man should adopt and practice, who holds any intercourse with the world. No man can be long respected who is guilty of flagrant and continued vice—and no man can be virtuous without reverencing himself—he must consider himself as accountable to the Supreme Being for his conduct—he must consider himself as a moral agent, and must believe it of importance to support a character in the world, or he can never pay that respect to himself which will produce the respect of others—he must fear the public censure, for a line of conduct which is evidently wrong or he will lose one considerable check upon his passions—he must esteem their approbation, or he will never pursue those means that conduce to it. These considerations should influence every one who has extensive intercourse with society, but more particularly such as by their professions are constantly presented to the public eye. To a practitioner of the law they are very necessary, especially when first coming forward into professional life. We will then examine how far a man in a public capacity should respect himself, and how far he should respect society.

By a firm, decent and upright conduct, to convince the world that we feel ourselves of some value to it, and to shew that we possess some qualities which entitle us to the regard of mankind, is the duty of every one. Without this line of conduct we should receive neither attention nor regard. People are not fond of trusting any one who is afraid to trust himself; they naturally reason thus—that man is conscious of some deficiency which he apprehends no one knows but himself—he feels a weakness which he would fain conceal if he could, but unfortunately for him, nature is true, however he may be, and shews that he is not qualified so extensively as he would fain have us believe. Thus a diffident man, whatever may be his real capacity, is believed to possess inferior talents to what he truly owns, because he distrusts himself—an error of this kind is not uncommon. Many men of the first talents have been noted for a singular diffidence—delicately constituted at heart, they shrink from the turbulence and rough collision of active life, and depressed by apprehension, are not able to put forth half their strength. From not making so accurate a comparison of their own talents with those of others as they might do, they imagine the powers of others to be in proportion to appearances— whereas the fact is, that among the greatest novices is to be found the most ignorance.—Bold and forward, like the horse in battle, because ignorant of danger, without that tenderness of feeling which characterizes men of the first genius, they dash through the ocean of life, unhurt by the waves of contention, and fearless of the rocks of infamy.

A maxim has long been held out among shallow thinkers, that impudence is absolutely requisite to ensure success at the bar; few assertions perhaps will at bottom be found more false. Wherever impudence appears, it never fails to disgust—it is frowned on and reprobated—it may sometimes appear in persons who become over confident through strength of their mental powers, but of itself, unconnected with admirable qualities, it never fails to create aversion. To be firm and resolute is very necessary in our commerce with the world—but the more we veil the firmness of disposition beneath the mantle of modesty, the more likely are we to ensure approbation.

In a word, if we are extremely desirous of attention and respect from the world, it is really necessary that we pay proper respect to ourselves, and rather go beyond than fall below the proper mark—but should we arrogate much more than our merits entitle us to, we shall either meet with mortification and neglect, or be the subject of ridicule for our extravagant demands.

We will now consider how far we should respect the public. However depraved in private life men of note may be, and however negligent of the strict rules of religion, they are still kept under considerable restraint by public opinion; they are aware that, from the constructions of our nature, the principles of morality are ever held in high estimation by the mass of mankind; and though in general they may be violated in practice, in speculation they are esteemed; and those men who are most distinguished for the practice of them, are ever regarded as the objects of the most implicit confidence.

It is therefore plain, that in a prudential point of view it is our interest to pay such a regard to the principles of common honesty, truth and propriety, as never to offend the sense of society; we should study, in all our public performances, to acquit ourselves in the best manner possible, and by our behavior to excite their esteem.

But it would seem as if there were a possibility of carrying this matter to far—our respect for the public should be such as to prompt us to the best exertions in a good cause, but should never be carried so far as to depress us with the dread of failure; and yet I believe there are many who, in their first advances in society, have been under such an awe of the public, have so dreaded every mental exertion to which the public attention has been particularly called, that they have fallen far inferior to themselves: fearful of making some slip in their attempt, they would scarce attempt any thing at all: apprehensive of ridicule, of the sneers of opponents, or the opposition of antagonists, they have scarce put on half their strength—yet this must be conquered before eminence can be acquired: that degree of independence and resolution must be assumed or gained which will carry us through debate or opposition, without shrinking or dread.—This gauntlet every young lawyer is obliged to run who comes to the bar—they must all expect the frowns and the sneers of such whose interest does not agree with their's; whom they must in some measure injure by every great advance on the public notice—they should not therefore expect to combine all the advantages and enjoyments together; if they rise in fame, they must forego ease; if they increase in wealth, by exertions which wrest it from the hands of others, they must t

expect slander and perse
duty then, to conduct
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Subscribers ma
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Containing 25
December 2

MUF

Ju

MILLIN

LADIES have no
their Muffs made
Bonnets, Fancy
in her line made on
Ribbons, Muslins,
horn Bonnets, &c.
D. LOGAN, will
Bonnets of his *own M.*
which he will sell *ver*
as sold below.
Umbrellas made and
posted.
Mould Candles,
Damask Lip Salve.
Pittsburgh, 24th Decem

NOTICE

THE partnership of DAVID
Tanners, being dissolved b
sent, all those having any demand
are requested to bring in their
settlement, and those indebted to
quired to make payment on or bef
of January next, as they are desirous o
their business.

JOHN DAVIDSON,
WILLIAM HAYS.

Pittsburgh, December 29, 1802. 6w.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

ABSCONDED from the subscriber at Redstone, a Negro Man by the name of TOBY, 5 feet 7 inches high, has lost the right eye, and is very much knock kneed, had on a blue cloth jacket, a marseilles vest, and grey mixed trowsers. It is probable he will attempt to make for Annapolis where he was purchased, but as he was just recovering from sickness his progress must be slow. All persons are forbid harbouring said Negro, and any person apprehending him and securing him in the goal of Pittsburgh, shall receive the above reward with reasonable charges, by applying to *Isaac Craig*, esquire.

EDWARD D. TURNER.

December 29, 1802.

Stolen from the subscriber on the 2d instant, TWO HORSES, one of them a dark bay, about 15 hands high, 6 or 7 years old, a small star in his forehead, with a hollow or hole in the nigh side of his neck, about the size of a musket ball, both hind feet marked, the near hind foot fore occasioned by a cut in the frog of his foot, the other some white hairs above the hoof, heavy made, mane and tail not docked, new shod before with steel toed shoes; the other a dark brown, about 13 hands high, a small star in his forehead, shod all round, and branded thus on the nigh side. Whoever returns said Horses to the owner shall receive EIGHT DOLLARS Reward and all reasonable charges, or TWENTY DOLLARS for the Horses and Thief, paid by

GEORGE HOWARD.

Cincinnati, August 26, 1802

N. B. Paddy Moor's Saddle and Bridle stolen at the same time, the pads were tied with weaver's thrums, the skirt tore on one side at the button, had no girth.

Entered with the subscriber, a dark grey MARE, 3 years old, 14 hands high, has a hurt on the back, and is low in flesh, has a bell on, trots—also, a bay Mare Colt, rising one year old, has a star in her forehead. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

HUGH CUNNINGHAM,
Woodranger.

Beaver county, December 27, 1802.

Extra

"Some
rying on betw
Government, an
arrives it is presu
led respecting New-O
First Consul for the sum o
ling, has offered it underha
tain, and will guarantee it to
no doubt the bargain will be s
it not have been a prudential
Executive of the United States to have tre
ed upon the business of the purchase of sa
province? particularly as it must have bee
known the great want the Fir. Consul is
for money, in my opinion the business migh
still be accomplished. England is by n
means in want of the province, but rathe
than see in the hands of France, they ma
probably purchase."

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Am
sterdam to a mercantile house in this cit
dated October* 16, 1802.

A freight might be had from the Frenc
government to Louisiana with French troop
but the uncertainty of the freight being pai
and various other reasons, have determine
me to decline."

In the House of Representatives of the U
States, on the 16th inst. Mr. Randolph su
a recent occurrence had happened, in whic
every member of this house was inte
in which every individual of the United Stat
was concerned. It was in vain for him
attempt to impress on the minds of gentl
men in this house, the importance of t
free navigation of the Mississippi river.
that it involved the commerce of a vast a
extensive country, growing in wealth a
population. It behoves the Atlantic state
it is the duty of the government to cheri
and foster the inhabitants of that part of
territory, and to check any encroachmen
which may be attempted on their navigati
and trade.

He therefore moved a resolution, "R
questing that the President of the Unit
States, would cause to be laid before t
house any information in his possession,
in the office of state, respecting a violati
of the treaty between the United States, a
he government of Spain.—Carried.

...others, James
...d & Co.

...Stores in Front and
...ts.

...fted and raw filk
...tto
...field shirting lin-
...n
...nias and quadru
...filefias
...nburghs & Ruf
...meetings
...ns, calliman-
...s and durants
...zetts and wild-
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...igree fannas,
...as & mammoo

...and linnen cli
...e and narrow
...cks
...and camels
...thawls
..., cambric &
...couet muflin
...cks and umbrel-
...
...ir plush and Tur
...key yarn
...nftable, Leghorn,
and chip bonnets
Wool & cotton card
Womens & childrens
fhoes of all kind
German Steel
Silver watches
An aſſortment of iron
mongery, queens-
ware, glaſeware &
ſtationary

...d Sherry Wines; Jamaica
...niac brandy; white wine
...of green coffee; ſingle and
...ugar, a few kegs of Boſton
...ſs; almonds; raiſins; Hol
...petre; madder; corks; a
...ood, &c. &c.
...n their former ſupply, makes
...ly of Goods, which they offer
...ale and *retail* on the moſt reaſon-
...or cash, ſhip timber, tar, flour,
...eſwax, linnen, and other country

Also on hand
...iety of Boulting Cloths, warranted good.
...quantity of Georgia and Tennessee Cotton,
and pig lead.

Pittsburgh, 9th December, 1802.

...AS-

...THS, all of
...o ſell, wholeſale
ced prices.
of COFFEE to ſell by

..., June 30, 1802.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

AN ALMANACK,
For the Year 1803.

Containing beſides the uſual Aſtronomical Calculations, Tables, &c. "The poor diſtreſſed young Womam," from Bloomfield's "Farmer's Boy"—"A deſcription of a Summer Morning," from Beatties Minſtrel—"A Father's advice to his Son"—Shakſpear—"The Kiſs"—"Sic a Wife as Willy had," from Burn's—Obſervations of Dr. Soleman—Biography of Dr. Watts, David Rittenhouſe, &c.—"The Morning Ramble"—Advertiſement, to Farmers—Particular dimenſions of the ſize of the Mammoth, tradition of the Indians concerning this huge animal—Late diſcovery of ancient graves, in which were found a flute or whiſtle, beads, &c.—Liſt of Marriages, Deaths, &c. &c. &c. The Conſtitution of the United States will be added for thoſe who chuſe it. Orders for the Town or Country will be duly attended to.

A large aſſortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY, MAPS, PRINTS, &c. juſt received, among which are—Mickle's Lucad, 2 vols. Beauty's of Cowper; Voiney's Ruins; Works of Newton; an elegant edition of the Life of Cicero; Letters of General Waſhington; Life of do. Lowth's Poems; the Ohio; Hiſtory of Three Judges; Trials; Whitehorne's America and China, with an Atlas; Sanderſon's Diſcourſes; French Revolution; Laws of the U. States; of New-York; Whitefield's Memoirs, the experienced Midwife; the works of Joſephus; Book of Martyrs; Inſtructions for the Flute and Violin. School Books, Religious Books, &c. &c. Rags will be taken in exchange.

N. B. An active youth, of good morals and reſpectable character, wanted to the Bookbinding and Stationary buſineſs.

ZADOK CRAMER.

Pittsburgh, November 5, 1802.

FOR SALE,

The following TRACTS of LAND, viz.

IN the Firſt Diſtrict of Pennſylvania Donation Land, Lot No. 206, containing 200 acres and allowance. This tract is of the beſt quality for ſoil, timber and water, it is in a good ſettlement, lying on the Franklin road 38 miles from Pittſburgh.

Two Tracts of Land lying on the waters of Sandy creek, one of theſe tracts has an improvement of about 30 acres, well cleared and fenced; the other has about five acres, firſt rate bottom land, under good improvement, both with good houſes and ſtables, and good mill ſtreams.

Alſo, two Tracts of Land lying within three miles of Franklin, with ten acres on one of ſaid tracts and five on the other, well cleared and fenced, fit for cultivation, each well watered, and have good cabbins and ſtables thereon.

Indiſputable titles will be given. For further particulars enquire of the owner reſiding in Franklin.

EDWARD HALE.

June 10, 1802.

All perſons indebted to Robert Callender, Eſquire, late of Pittſburgh, or having any claims againſt him, are requeſted to pay their debts and preſent their claims to General Wilkins, or in his abſence to either of the other ſubſcribers, without delay. And all perſons having any books or other property of his in their poſſeſſion are in like manner requeſted to return the ſame to the ſubſcribers his Executors.

JOHN WILKINS, jun.
GEORGE WALLACE,
ALEXANDER ADDISON,
} Executors.

Pittsburgh, 24th November, 1802.

ANY perſon of character, and property, reſident in, or near Pittsburgh, deſirous of veſting a certain capital in the *BREWING* and *DISTILLING* Trade, has now a favourable opportunity of doing ſo, with ſecurity and effect, and that on the moſt improved, and profitable plans that modern practice has adopted in the old country. It is propoſed to brew Porter, Pale But, and Table Beer, of the very firſt quality. And perhaps no town in the union promiſes greater or more growing encouragement to a well conducted eſtabliſhment of the kind than Pittsburgh. For further particulars apply to JOSEPH COPPINGER, at Mr. Mears, on the Bank.

Pittsburgh, December 2, 1802.

DAVID EVANS,

Has juſt received at his Store in Market Street a large and neat aſſortment of

FRESH GOODS,

ſuitable for the preſent ſeaſon, which he is determined to ſell low for Caſh or approved of Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, November 17, 1802.

N. B. The higheſt price will be allowed for good Country Linnen.

NEW GOODS.

Abner & Jeſſe Barker,

Have juſt opened an extenſive aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which they flatter themſelves are laid in on ſuch terms as will enable them to ſell low and prove ſatisfactory to their friends and all who may pleaſe to favour them with their cuſtom.

As uſual, they have on hand, a very extenſive aſſortment of ſuperfine and common

Boulting Cloths,

warranted good. Alſo, BARR LEAD, &c. &c. all which they offer on reaſonable terms by wholeſale or retail.

Pittsburgh, July 15, 1802.

N. B. Thoſe indebted longer than ſix months will oblige them by diſcharging the ſame.

William Woods & Co.

Beg leave to inform their friends and customers that they have just received a handsome and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

well adapted to the present and approaching season. Their moderate prices and attention to business, they presume will be satisfactory to all those who may please to favour them with their custom.

Pittsburgh, September 9, 1802.

Scott & Trotter,

BEG leave to inform their friends and former cuſtomers that they have juſt received and opened in the Houſe they lately occupied, Market ſtreet, a large aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

ſuitable to the preſent and approaching ſeaſon, which they are determined to ſell low for Caſh, or approved Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, October 8, 1802.

Juſt received and now opening by the ſubſcriber, at his Store oppoſite the Poſt Office, a neat aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which he will diſpoſe of on very moderate terms, or exchange for almoſt any kind of Country Produce. He has on hand a quantity of SOAL LEATHER and freſh JUNIPER BERRIES.

Beef, Pork, Whiskey, Salt, Soap, Vinegar, and Candles, are wanted.

Ebenezer Denny.

Pittsburgh, December 2, 1802.

Barr Iron for ſale:

ROBERT SIMPSON,

Has juſt received at his Store oppoſite the Market Houſe, from Mr. Dorſey's Iron works, on the Juniata, a few Tons of well aſſorted

BARR IRON,

which is in as high eſtimation as any made in the United States. From engagements entered into with Mr. Dorſey, he will be able at all times to keep up a large and general aſſortment of his valuable Barr-Iron.

Pittsburgh, September 16, 1802.

Juſt received and now opening for Sale in William Irwin's three ſtory Brick Houſe, oppoſite the ſouth corner of the Market Houſe, a large and general aſſortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries,

ſuitable for the preſent and approaching ſeaſon.

Alſo, a quantity of Fine Salt.

SAMUEL BOYD

Pittsburgh, November 6, 1802.

CAME to the ſubſcriber living near the four mile run in Pitt townſhip, Alleghany county, about the 15th of July, two ſmall HOGS, they appeard to be about one year old; one of them is black and the other red; the black is marked with a crop off the right ear and an under piece out of the left. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

Dec. 8, 1802. MOSES HERBERT.

One Hundred Dollars Re...

WILL be given to the firſt D... a bed or bank of CLAY f... the purpoſes of making Melting P... Pittsburgh Glaſs Works, within one... miles of this place on the Monongahe... heny, and Ohio rivers, and within ... either river, to be determined by the ... kers. The Clay for this purpoſe is f... beds of rivers or creeks, or in low lan... colour is white, though white mixt ... blue ſtripes will anſwer the purpoſe. ... producing a ſpecimen that will ſtand ... fire and the bed from whence it came ... to contain fifty tons, ſhall be entitle... above Reward from the proprietors of ... Works.

O'HARA & C...

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1802.

LIFE
OF
GENERAL WASHINGT...

The Subſcriber having purchaſed of the ... Bathrod Waſhington, the Copy-Right of ... Hiſtory of the late

General George Waſhington,
COMMANDER IN CHIEF
OF THE
Armies of North America,
DURING THE WAR WHICH EFFECTED THE
INDEPENDENCE OF OUR COUNTRY,
AND
FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Has it now in his power to offer to the public the following

PROPOSALS
FOR PUBLISHING IT BY SUBSCRIPTION.

The Work will be faithfully compoſed under the inſpection of JUDGE WASHINGTON himſelf, principally from the *original papers* bequeathed to him by the deceaſed General. On its correctneſs the moſt entire confidence may be placed.

The Life of this illuſtrious Citizen neceſſarily compriſes ſo large and intereſting a portion of the Hiſtory of this Country, that the work, it was conceived, would be rendered much more complete, as well as much more gratifying to the reader, by connecting with it ſome general account of the origin and progreſs of the People, who were conducted, under his auſpices, from dependent colonies to ſelf government.

A compendious view, therefore, will be taken, by way of introduction to the *Life of General Waſhington*, of the ſettlements of the Europeans in North America, and of the advance of the Britiſh colonies from their feeble and infantine condition, until they attained that ſtate of manhood, when, with arms in their hands, they aſſerted and eſtabliſhed their Independence.

Various circumſtances have delayed the execution of the work; but it is now in conſiderable forwardneſs, and will ſoon be ready for the preſs.—Bond with ſecurity has been given that it ſhall be publiſhed.

CONDITIONS.

The work will be handsomely printed, with a new type, on vellum paper, hot-pressed, *to be comprised in four or five octavo volumes, of from 450 to 500 pages each, and embellished with an elegant portrait of the General, engraved by the best artist in the country from an original painting by the celebrated* STUART.

The price to subscribers will be Three Dollars each volume, in boards; and the price of one volume to be paid in advance, on subscribing; this advance to be continued with each volume, until the work is completed. To non-subscribers it will be enhanced.

It is intended to furnish plans and charts of those parts of the country which were the scene of the most important events during the War; these to be published in a volume by themselves and charged as such.

It is contemplated to put the work to press early next year. The intermediate time will be occupied in obtaining subscribers, and making arrangements for printing.

☞ *The names of subscribers to be published.*

Thoſe who wiſh to be poſſeſſed of this invaluable hiſtory, will do well to tranſmit their names early. In the country, and in ſmall villages a union can take place among all who mean to ſubſcribe, and in one letter ſeveral names may be forwarded, ſpecifying the number of copies and enclosing the requiſite advance money.

The Publiſher intending to viſit many of the large towns in the United States, for the purpoſe of obtaining ſubſcribers, declines, at preſent, employing agents for that purpoſe. Subſcriptions will be received by himſelf alone, at *No. 36, Market Street, Philadelphia.*

Orders from Canada, Nova-Scotia, and the Weſt-Indies, will be received, and punctually executed.

☞ All letters muſt have the poſtage paid.

C. P. WAYNE.

September 22, 1802.